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Dear Examiner, Mr. Robert Canfield,

Osaka, 6/23/2005

I am a patent applicant with following attributes.

Application No.

10/084,072

Filing Date

02/27/2002

First Named Inventor

Kiichi Yatani

Confirmation No.

5743

Examiner

Canfield, Robert

Art Unit

3635

I received your "Notice of Abandonment" dated 05/17/2005.

Reading your "Notice", I am very suspicious about the contents of your paper. Because, it does not refer to my "Remarks" mailed on 04/11/2005 and "Amended Specification "mailed on 08/30/2005 to my former Examiner Mr. Kevin McDermott Which I would like to enclose here in this letter.

Did you sincerly examined above mentioned two documents?

I am wondering how American Patent and Trademark Office succeed the important documents of applicant from former examiner (Mr.Kevin Macdermott) to present Examiner (Mr. Robert Canfield),

I would like to ask your honest reply on this matter.

Sincerely Yours,

Kiichi Yatani

Kirchi fatami



# REMARKS

Some Differences between Mr. Gregory R, Brotz's DAMPENABLE BEARING (Pat. No. 6, 116, 782) and my invention (SUPPORT STRUCTURE FOR ISOLATING EARTHQUAKE MOTIONS

Dear Mr. Kevin McDermott,

Thank you for your kind office action dated March 8, 2004

I carefully and thoroughly read it and then would like to apeal to you that there are some differences between Mr. R. Brots' DAMPENABLE BEARING and my invention as follows. (continue next pages)

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Application Number; 10/084, 072

Group Art Unit Number: 3635

Filing date; 02/27/2002

Name of the examiner who prepared the most recent office action;

Mr. Kevin McDermott

Title of invention:

SUPPORT STRUCTURE FOR ISOLATING

EARTHQUAKE MOTIONS

## Differences between two inventions

Mr. Gregory R, Brotz'	My invention
Patent (Pat. No. 6/116, 782)	Appl. No. 10/084, 072
	There is no frictions between large
There must be frictions between	steel balls and small steel balls.
pressure receiving support bearings.	They move simultaneously.
There is no free movement to prevent	Pressure receiving support balls are
friction of pressure free balls.	moved by pressure applying balls,
	hence no linkage energy is generated
Object of generation of linkage energy	There are no frictions between each
is a structure.	balls in which small balls move
	all directions to make no frictions.
Employed partition board to prevent	There are no objects to prevent
frictions would gererate friction power,	free movement of pressure receiving
by which linkage energy is generated	support balls.
There is uncertainty on how linkage	Linkage movement range between column
movement generated in case of the M.8	and pressure receiving steel concrete
earthquake.	of fundamental hoop is set to be
	80cm+80cm in all directions in which
	spherical H play as shockabsorber.

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SUPPORT STRUCTURE FOR ISOLATIONG

To the Commissioner for patens;

EARTHQUAKE MOTIONS

I wish to express my hearty thanks for your kind treatness on my patent application in details.

Copies of U.S. patent references were very helpful to me to understand prior arts similar to my
invention.

After careful consulting above cited U. S. patent references I came to distinguish differences between Mr. Gregory R. Brott' invention which is  $\frac{1}{2^{1/2}} = \frac{7^{1/2}}{7^{1/2}}$  resemble closly in their structures.

I am now enclosing the different points in details between above said two inventions expecting your cordial understuding.

The full text of amended specification will be filed in your office accordingly after your permission.

Waiting your kind next official action,

Very truly yours,

Date: April 12, 2004

Applicant's name: Kiich Yatani

Signature: King /a

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M. MOODDMOOD REVIN

Mr. MCDERMOTT, KEVIN

Title of invention;

SUPPORT STRUCTURE FOR ISOLATIONG

EARTHQUAKE MOTIONS

### Amended SPECIFICATION

SUPPORT STURCTURE FOR ISOLATING EARTHQUAKE MOTIONS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION;

The present invention has to do with a support structure for isolating earthquake motions, and more particularly, to a structure to prevent a chain bibrations of the structure from earthquake and/or wild storm such as hurrican etc.

Heretofore, conventional earthquake-proof constructions are based on methods to alleviate
gearing of earthquake motions by intermediately
connecting elastic materials such as springs,
rubber, lead, and balancer etc. between said

foundation and bottom of structure.

Present invention is to provide another unique method to isolate linkage vibration of the earthquake and wild storm to above upper part of a structures taking advantages of friction—less nature in point contact rolling of a number of large and small steel balls rolling in point contact.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION:

The present invention is designed was made to put a constructions on a collective block of frictionless large and small steel balls.

Explaining my invention in more detail, the

device is designed to interpose large and small balls between pressure-receiving sphericl curved steel plate and pressure-applying spherical curved steel plate surfaces as shown in annexed drawings (Fig.  $2-A\sim$ Fig. 2-C), hence transmission of earthquake motions are isolated by above said rolling of two types of balls interposed between the two curved spherical surfaces as soon earthquake occurs. This is the case just like the case of a ship on the water, in which we have no earthquake feeling since trembles are isolated by allowing the waving water to receive and transform them into rolling forces of the water wave.

A prefered form of the present invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which;

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the invention showing a foundation hoop trembled from the east to the north direction.

Fig. 2-A is a sectional view of a composition of fundamental foundation hoop, a colum, and a foundation showing a frictionles-s slide of the invention.

Fig. 2—B is a sectional view of a main portion of the invention where the large and small balls arranged between two spherical steel plates showing a frictionless slide part of the invention.

Fig. 2—C is a enlarged sectional view of the same portion of the invention where large balls and small balls are shown in large scale.

Fig. 2—D is a sectional view of a foundation portion with a colum in image.

Fig. 3 is a imaginary view of a linkage movement of a foundation hoop when an earthquake occurs.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a sliding frame for sliding balls when earthquake motions were

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the hoop of the invention.

isolated.

EARTHQUAKE MOTIONS

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the hoop of the invention.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the portion which

closed for l'arge balls and opened for small balls.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view of press working of a concave curved surface and a convex curved surface.

Fig. 9 is a partial perspective view of a holes.

Fig. 10 is a partial perspective view of a frictionless sliding concave portion.

Referential numerals in the drawings;

- 2--connecting bolts of for conncting a convex curved surface and with concave curved surface
- 3--pressure-receiving large steel balls (10.318mm9 in usual case)
- 4--rolling unifying small balls (8.73mm in usual case) in point contact
- 5--concave steel plate with pressure-receiving surface
- 6--convex steel plate with pressure-applying spherical surface
- 7--ball aligning frame
- 8--sodium silicate
- 9--colum
- 10--liquid replenishing pipe

- 11--liquid sealing packing
- 12--polybinyl chloride ball cover
- 13--conclete covering all the surface of top
- 14--connecting steel frame for hoop tightening
- 15--connecting steel frame for hoop-tightening
- 16--iron and steel reinforced concrete block
- 17--bolts for pressing ball surface
- 18--pressing bolts and nuts
- 19--tightening portion for balls
- 20--concrete frame
- 21--pressing slot
- 22--iron frame for ball surface
- 23--foundation hoop (same as numeral 1)

24--hoop tightening frame
25--ball sliding block

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION;

According to my invention, large steel balls (3) and small steel balls (4) are interposed between pressure-receiving spherical curved steel plate 5 and pressure-applying steel plate (6) as shown in the drawing  $1 \ (\text{Fig2-A} \sim \text{Fig. 2-C})$ .

The peripheral scales of these plates are adjusted with that of a bottom of a structure such as a house or building to be built.

These plates are made of steel and used as a ball receiver.

The shape of said pressure-receiving plate (5) is recessed concave formed one and another pressure applying plate (6) is convex formed one.

These oppositing facing spherical plates

are used as foundation of the building and also

for the purpose of isolating earthquake mortions

as described follows.

Pressure-receiving steel balls (3) and pressure-applying small balls (4) with (less accuracy) smaller diameter than that of pressure-receiving large balls are mounted to come in point contact in all direction.

The pressure-receiving concave curved surface (5) is supported by the pressure-receiving steel

balls (3) and as soon as earthquake would occures, the linkage of earthquake motions to the building is isolated by the rolling slide of said pressure—receiving steel balls (3).

As to the structure of the foundation, a concrete material covering all the surface of top and bottom steel plate with large balls and small balls interposed between them except curved surfaces of the top and bottom plates constitutes a colum(9) and the same apples to the foundation.

The colum(9) including the pressure-applying convex-curved surface is jointed to the found-dation including pressure-receiving concave—

When the pressure-receiving balls (3) are rolled by the earthquake motions, small bolls (4) interwhole periphery of said the posed throughout large balls (3) are rolled simultaneously, in which, as before described, the rinkage of earthquake motions to the structure or building is isolated by the rolling slide of the pressurereceiving large and small steel balls. To cope with jump-up phenomenon caused by directly unde earthquake or float-up phenomenon caused by typhoon etc., the hoop (1) is put on the foundation. The hoop (1), without striving against linkage of earthquake motions, supports colum(9) together

with the foundation.

Because the steel balls (4) moves to the side of higher foundation pressure—receiving curved surface when the building moves due to hurricane, building mounted on the foundation hoop (1) leans toward the wind pressure direction and increases resistance.

In addition, in order to completely achieve functions of this device, materials with properties of sodium silicate (8), etc., are filled with their properties of rust prevention, anti-freezing, and lubricant maintained are filled and functions of isolating earthquake are held semi-permanently.

The pressure applying and receiving steel plates

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are HRC50 and are free of dent when tested for withstanding pressure at 1 ton using pressure-receiving steel balls.

Concrete with strengh of KGICM/700 are used.

When this invention apply to the colum with cross section of 80cmx80cm, the pressure-receiving force of 3, 200 ton is obtained.

STRUCTURING PROCESS OF THE INVENTION;

- 1. viscous materials with properties of rust prevention is spread and coated onto the plane
  steel plate on spherical curved iron and steel'
  flame adjusted so as to fit to a projected structer.
- 2. fit the hole cast in a projecting pole of

position frame.

- 3. Insert all large balls (3) into large holes
- 4. Large balls (3) are kept free movement, then all small balls are cast in free movement.
- 5, Suffice the NA2S108 to concrete mortar partition plate by supply pipe, then steel plate and block composed iron and steel frame are piled on them.
- 6, Concaved and convexed slide blocks are put on press ditch (Fig. 7) and press it by short-term clamp bolt-nut by which concaved and convexed

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SUPPORT STRUCTURE FOR ISOLATIONG

spherical surface are made.

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- 7, Construct a provisional concrete frame, then put concrete into above structured frame.
- 8. When applying weight reached to exceeding level of steel plate repulsion, provisional frame is solved.
- 9, Fundamental hoop (1) is connected to combined hoop, tightening frame by scale of 1/4 (Fig. 6). By this proceeding the hoop aligns with earthquake motion and wind pressure successfully.

## WHAT I CLAIM IS;

A support structure for isolating earthquake motions, comprising a pressure-receiving steel plate of concave-curved surface adjusted with a bottom of a structure and a pressure-applying steel plate of convex-curved surface facing to said concave-curved surface, a means of interposing two types of plurallities of steel balls between said pressure-receiving curved surface, one type of said plurality of steel balls are made with (less accuracy) smaller diameter than that of other

group of balls, a means of mounting said two groups of balls on said pressure-receiving curved surface steel plate to come in point contact in all direction, a means of covering all the surface of top and bottom of steel plate except the curved surface with concrete by which forming a colum as a foundation of a constructure, a means of applying convex curved surface with a foundation of a construction by bolts and nuts, a means of mounting a aligning frame for said steel balls on a periphery of said concave curved surface to allow said balls to move freely, a means of isolating the linkage of earthquake motion to the structure by unified

simultaneous rolling of said two types of balls interposed between said foundation pressure—

receiving upper surface steel plate and oppo—

siting pressure—applying bottom and steel plate surface of said colum.

2. A support structure for isolating earthquake motions as claimed in claim 1, a means of moving the structural colum vertically by foundation pressure—receiving curved surface thereby stop the propagating slide movements by shock absorber effect of spherical level difference (energy generated) by which isolating the earthquake motions and stopping the free movement.

a means of giving the foundation hoop a function of suppress the foundation column not to remove from the pressure receiving balls when jump-up phenomenon caused by directly under earthquake or float-up phenomenon caused by typhoon, in this case the hoop is on the foundation.

<sup>3.</sup> A support structure for isolating earthquake motions as claimed in claim 1;